

AMERICAN RECORDER.

"Be just, and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aim'st at
Be thy Country's, thy God's, & Truth's."

(PUBLISHED BY JOHN M'WILLIAMS AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY IN ADVANCE.)

VOL. IX.]

WASHINGTON, N. C.—FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1824.

[NO. 441

POLITICAL.

WASHINGTON CITY, MARCH 29, 1824.

To the Grand Jurors of Rowan Superior Court, Spring Term, 1824.

Gentlemen: It is gratifying to find that the flourishing state of our fiscal concerns are full equal to the most sanguine calculations, as may be seen by the President's Message, as well as the report of the Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. Crawford.) From both of which, it appears, that on the first of Jan. last, there was a surplus of near nine millions of dollars in the Treasury. So much for Radicalism, if you please, for it is no matter what we are called, so that we can have a full Treasury, keep up all our valuable institutions, gradually increase our public debt, as fast as it becomes due, and all, too, without directly taxing the people one cent. I say I am willing to bear the epithet of radical faction, or any thing else, (which, by the by, does not belong to me,) that my enemies please to heap upon me, provided I can, as I confidently shall, prove to the satisfaction of my constituents, that my political course is consistent with their interest, & the welfare of the nation. If we could only be permitted to move on in the present course, it is evident we should, in a few years, be free from our public debt, and consequently be prepared for enterprise or to surmount any difficulty that might occur. But in this I fear we are about to be arrested by vain and idle speculation, which appears from the several propositions now before Congress. One to send an agent to inquire into the true situation of the Greeks; another to protect South America, under all circumstances. These, in my opinion, seem like travelling out of our way to meddle with the business of others. I think we are already doing enough for the world: we maintain the independence of our own country; we invite others to come and live with us, where their lives, liberty and property will be protected; but we ought not to set ourselves up as the champions of the world, to fight the battles of others, and thereby endanger our own peace and harmony. Those two propositions are, however, laid on the table at present, where I hope they will remain. We have two other measures before Congress, not less important, and perhaps more ruinous in their nature, (particularly as regards our section of country,) if adopted, as is believed they will be. They are strongly advocated by all the Presidential candidates; except Crawford: I mean the general system of Internal Improvements, and the Tariff, as now proposed; both of which are not only inexpedient, but would be unequal in their operation, and consequently unjust; besides, would bear particularly hard on North Carolina. The first of those measures would be attended with an enormous expense; the second deprives us of the revenue now derived from imported goods; so that between the two we should, instead of getting out of debt, (as we may on the present system,) I fear it would not be long before we should have to pay a direct tax to meet the ordinary expenses of the general government.

There is considerable speculation here about the next President: no certain calculation can yet be made; but I believe there is but little doubt that it will be either Crawford or Adams: but considerable fears are entertained that the election will not be made by the people, but will go to the House of Representatives; that is evidently the wish of many, seeing that their favorite candidate stands no chance before the people; yet they are very clamorous about the people's ticket, in some places. But I hope the people will take up the subject, and decide for themselves.

I think it does not require a great deal of sagacity to discover who it is that wishes the people to have the electing of President, and who it is that wishes the election to go to Congress—where one man from some of the states would have more weight in that important election than thirty from other parts of the union. Does this seem like equality? does it seem like consulting the people? is it what the people wish?

I imagine not. Calhoun is no longer a candidate: he has struck his flag (as it is said and believed) to Gen. Jackson on condition Jackson's friends would support him to the Vice Presidency; and I understand

is endeavoring to transfer his friends throughout the union accordingly. That Mr. Calhoun is taking any ostensible part in this, I do not say; but that it meets his approbation, there is no doubt with me. I hope the people of North Carolina will not submit to be bargained away at the will of a few aspiring partisans. There is no person more willing and ready to acknowledge the worth and services of Gen. Jackson, in his country's cause, than I am; but when it comes to making a President, I beg leave to pause, and insist upon having a moral man, at least, to preside over the destinies of this nation. I am sorry to believe that there are some persons even in my district, that are so much opposed to Mr. Crawford, that they would support almost any man in opposition to him; for I do conscientiously believe that it is the true interest of us, the southern people, to have Crawford for our next president. He is not only capable, but his views and policy are consistent with our interest. Besides, he is opposed to all those vain speculations that are calculated to involve and impoverish the nation. Some of Crawford's friends met and declared their preference for him; if the friends of the other candidates had done likewise, it would have put an end to many contradictory reports and statements in newspapers, respecting the number of the friends of the different candidates: the reason they have not done so, is very evident; for notwithstanding the small number that met in caucus, I hazard nothing in saying that neither of the other candidates could have mustered half the number. We that did meet, have expressed a decided preference for Crawford. Our opinions are publicly known to the world; the people are at liberty to acquiesce with us, but certainly not bound to do so.

The Western Carolinian, I am informed, says a great many things against the caucus, but has omitted giving the proceedings of that meeting in detail, as they were, I am sorry to say, the subject is so frequently noticed in that paper, that the readers have not a full and correct statement, to enable them to take an impartial view of the proceedings and object. But it is to be regretted, that it is too common for newspapers to give only one side of the question; consequently, instead of being what they should be, (the source of information) they frequently only serve to confuse and mislead the unsuspecting, by misrepresentation. I would, therefore, advise all candid men to reason with themselves, & look to facts. My object is, to have myself and others understood, and have the people to decide, as I know they are capable of doing correctly.

With all due deference for your wise discretion, I remain your humble servant.
JOHN LONG, JR.

To the Hon. John Long Jr.—

SIR: The Grand Jury of Rowan have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th March, accompanying several newspapers, & the Address of the Washington Caucus.

With you, we feel gratified by the flourishing condition of the Treasury; but we are not yet convinced that it is the fruit either of the wisdom of the present Secretary of that department, or of his particular adherents in politics. We have always viewed our admirable system of revenue, as the offspring of the genius of Hamilton, reared and matured by the constant care of Congress. Yet, admirable as it is, we do not think it perfect; on the contrary, so far from anticipating, with horror, the overwhelming destruction which some have predicted would succeed a revision of the Tariff, we are of opinion that a judicious revision thereof would not only tend to alleviate the present pecuniary distresses of the people, but that it would enhance the revenue of government, & strengthen the fabric of national independence. In this, we have the concurrence of your own favorite Secretary's opinion, which we cannot express better than by quoting his own words. Towards the close of his last annual report, after detailing the situation of the Treasury, he says: "If it be deemed advisable to give increased extension or activity to the navy,

or to aid in objects of internal improvement, it is believed that such additional means as may be required, may be obtained by a judicious revision of the Tariff. Such a measure was recommended in the last annual report, with a view both to the increase of the revenue, and the simplification of its collection; and further reflection and experience have tended to strengthen the opinion then entertained, that its operation, without being onerous to the community, would be advantageous to the revenue, salutary to the commerce, and beneficial to the manufactures of the country."

As to the scheme of internal improvement, which you say is opposed by Mr. Crawford, and advocated by all the other Presidential candidates, but one question suggests itself to our understandings: Is it constitutionally in the power of the general government to appropriate the public money to such purposes? If this be decided in the affirmative, there appears to us no rational doubt as to the expediency of such a measure: and here, too, we are supported by the authority of Mr. Crawford, as already cited: for if the communication between different parts of the country, for the purpose of commerce, &c. in times of peace, and for the transportation of men & munitions in time of war, can be effected without imposing burdens upon the people, the policy and wisdom of our government would certainly be demonstrated as patronizing such improvements, the constitutional doubt being removed.

As regards the Greeks, who are struggling in the sacred cause of liberty, and the Republicans of S. America, who are threatened with re-subjection to the impious tyranny of a Spanish despot, we cordially approve the policy recommended in the dignified and energetic message of our venerable President, to the present congress.

The last, though not less interesting part of your letter, only remains to be noticed, respecting the Presidential candidates. It constitutes no part of the duty of this jury, to make either a new nomination of candidates, or to publish an approval or censure of the Washington caucus nomination. We are willing that our fellow-citizens should equally participate in all matters of this nature, and we have no doubt but that the "still small voice" of the people of North Carolina will, in due season, be heard. As to General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, we feel that the nation is largely indebted to them for their illustrious services in their country's cause; and we believe them to be infinitely above any attempt to part for the suffrages of the people; and should any of our fellow-citizens, from whatever source, we trust it will be met by the same indignant spirit of contempt which was lately manifested in Pennsylvania, on a similar occasion.

With you, we deprecate the practice of hoodwinking the people, whether through the medium of newspapers or letters, by exhibiting a partial picture of men and measures. "It is much to be regretted, too, that it is too common for members of Congress to give only one side of the question; consequently, instead of being what they should be, (the source of information) they frequently only serve to mislead the unsuspecting, by misrepresentation."

We are, sir, respectfully yours,
John Beard, Jr. Foreman,

John Hide,	David Stewart,
George Knox,	Henry S. Parker,
James Wood,	William Phillips,
William Chunn,	Jeremiah Welman,
John Cooper,	Moses Brown,
John Boston,	R. Gillespie,
Henry Keller,	John P. Hodgins.

ADAMS & JACKSON.

We refer our readers to the proceedings of a meeting of the people of Norfolk, Virginia, held for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President.

We will take this occasion to remark that the office of Vice President, which has been filled by such distinguished men as JOHN ADAMS, GEORGE CLINTON, and THOMAS JEFFERSON, cannot be considered unworthy of ANDREW JACKSON. And further, that the military services of Gen. Jackson, great & brilliant as they certainly are, ought not, while those services are his principal recommendation to be put in

competition with the arduous and unrivalled services for thirty years, and the pre-eminent talents of JOHN Q. ADAMS for the Presidency. It is admitted by all, that Mr. Adams is the most competent in all respects; and in this country we ought always to look to the civil and not the military qualities of a man, in our selection of one to be placed at the head of the Republic. The Presidential chair ought to be filled by a statesman, and not by a soldier.

Balt. Pat.

From the National Journal.
NEW JERSEY.

The Trenton True American, one of the oldest and most respectable republican papers in the state, which has heretofore avoided expressing any opinion on the great question of the next presidency, has at length declared its preference for JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Few men are more known, or more respected, in New Jersey, than the editor of that paper, Mr. Wilson. For more than twenty years, his editorial labours have been unremitting in the cause of republicanism; and the opinions of such a man, founded, as they are, upon long experience, and an intimate knowledge of the policy of our country, cannot fail to have great influence with all who know his character. The following extract from his address to his readers, will show the grounds upon which his choice has been made up.

"That preference is given, on mature reflection, and with a single eye to the welfare of our country, to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. We may err in our judgement, but we know our motives are pure. No private feelings or views could inflame us on so momentous a question. The happiness of ten millions of people, outweighs, with us, all other considerations, and it is our duty that this object would be better promoted by any other candidate than Mr. Adams, that candidate should have our suffrages.—Our uniform devotion to the republican cause, for nearly thirty years, is the best evidence we can offer of our sincerity on the present occasion—our efforts as an editor, for more than twenty years to contribute to the union and success of the republican party, form our pledge that we do not seek to divide or defeat it now. Our convictions that the principles and views of the republicans are most consistent with the provisions of the constitution, and with the dictates of sound policy, and the most conducive to the liberty and prosperity, of the country, have been confirmed by every year's experience, and more and more endeared us to our republican institutions, which secure to us a freedom and happiness no were else enjoyed.

"Our attachment to Mr. Adams, is founded upon his long experience in public affairs, abroad and at home—upon the talents he has uniformly displayed in maintaining the honour and interests of our country—and upon the inflexible integrity he has manifested in the various responsible stations which he has occupied. Nearly his whole life has been spent in the service of his country; & we know not that he cannot be justly charged with a single act derogatory to his character as a true patriot, a sound statesman, and an honest man."

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the Town of Newbern, having had satisfactory evidence that the Small Pox is spreading in the town of WASHINGTON, in the County of Beaufort, hereby forbid all persons, who have not been absent from said infected place for the space of TEN DAYS, from entering the town of Newbern, under the penalty of Two Hundred Dollars.

D. SHACKELFORD,
Intendant of Police

Newbern, April 7th, 1824.—St 438.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having moved his Stock of Goods to this place will discontinue business at Washington for a few months. Those of his customers who have contracted to deliver him Turpentine at Washington are informed that Mr. S. M. Joseph is duly authorised to receive it and give receipts for the same.

Those who may prefer dealing at Bath are also advised that CASH and the Washington prices will be given for Turpentine, Beeswax, &c.

JOSEPH BONER

Bath, N. C. April 27th, 1824.

8440

The National Intelligencer, and Washington City Gazette, both advocates of the caucus—Ed. Care.

RECORDED.

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1824.

By an arrival at New-York advices are received from Havre down to the 26th March, and from Paris to the 25th—extracts follow:

The French government, according to letters from the most respectable sources, was about to acknowledge the independence of Hayti. The last advices from Havre, state that an advance had taken place in the price of St. Domingo Coffee, in consequence of news just received from Paris, that a decree was issued annulling the privileges hitherto allowed to French vessels on imports to that Island.

It is now believed that France will pursue the policy of England, by acknowledging and opening a commercial intercourse with the late Spanish South American States. A French consul has already arrived at Lagaira, it is said with the most friendly professions.

The price of Cotton had advanced about one cent. per lb. and the sales were extensive.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, it appears there are only about twenty opposition, or liberal members.

It was reported at Genoa, March 6th, that the Algerines had taken 10 Spanish vessels, and had landed on the coast of Valencia, and carried off 37 persons, men, women and children.

The last advices from Greece, continued favorable to the cause of that country. Patras was expected to surrender shortly. Lord Byron had adopted a Greek dress and had marched with a corps against Lapanito. He was appointed a member of the council of Western Greece. It was reported that the Pacha of Scutari, had raised the standard of rebellion against Turkey, and declared his intention of making common cause with the Albanians and Hellenes.—Several English officers of merit, had recently arrived in Greece, and several cargoes of munitions of war.

Accounts from Constantinople, to Feb. 12th, contradict the report of Peace having been ratified with Persia, and state that the Turkish army had recently been completely defeated in the neighbourhood of Bagdad.

A new Russian agent had arrived at Constantinople, but had not yet been admitted to a diplomatic conference.

NEW YORK, APRIL 28.

The ship Mentor, Capt. Wilson, arrived yesterday, in 29 days from Liverpool.

A British frigate had captured a Sardinian vessel, from Leghorn for Algiers, with naval stores, and a diamond crown for the Dey.

Private accounts from Tina state, that the Greeks of Psora, have made themselves masters of Clazomene, and had been successful in capturing the great Caravan of Angora, at the moment of its reaching the gates of Smyrna.

By the packet ship Corinthian, Captain Donnan, papers and regular advices, and London papers to the evening of the 23d. They furnish no political intelligence of importance. The sales of cotton continued extensive at Liverpool.

Mer. Adv.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH, 24.

"During the whole of last week we experienced an exceedingly good demand for Cotton, and the sales amounted to 21,840 bags—of which 17,510 were American.

P. S. 24th, Evening.—There has been a very good demand for Cotton to-day at the full prices of yesterday. The sales are estimated at 3000 bags of all sorts. No other news.

LONDON, MARCH 23.—The demand for Cotton considerably improved last week—sales about 3600 bags, at former rates.

LONDON, Tuesday, March, 16.

Letters have been received from our squadron at Algiers (via Marseilles,) dated March 2, which state that the Dey had renewed his engagements with Admiral Sir Harry Neale, not to make Christian captives, and to abide by the Treaty made with Lord Exmouth, Sir H. Neale was in consequence about to return to Malta, with the Revenge, Naiad, &c.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared last night, to the Committee on the Wool trade, that a 3d. of the duty on Wool on hand would be taken off in September, & 2d per lb. in December.

The appointment of the Marquis of Hastings, to be governor general of Malta and its dependencies, is officially announced.

Slavery in the West Indies.—Earl Bathurst in the Lords, and Mr. Canning in the Commons, have introduced this subject. The following are the provisions for the amelioration of the Slave condition:

1. The use of the whip, is to be utterly abolished in regard of female slaves.

2. The whip is no longer borne by the driver in the field; to be no longer employed as a summary punishment of the male Negroes; to be wholly laid aside as a stimulus to labour, and resorted to only as a chastisement for misbehaviour, deliberately proved and recorded.

3. Ample provision is to be made for the religious instruction of the Negroes, by the appointment of two bishops, with regular clergy under them.

4. Marriage is to be encouraged, families never to be separated, and the property of the slave is to be protected by positive law.

5. Banks are to be established, in which the slave may deposit his earnings; the money so placed to be sacred, in all cases, from the masters' grasp.

6. The testimony of slaves, under certain limitations depending on personal character, is to be received in all civil cases except when the masters' immediate interests are concerned, and in all criminal cases except when the life of a white person is involved.

7. The slave who has acquired a certain sum of money is to have the power of purchasing his own manumission, or that of his wife or child; and thus the father may become the instrument of liberty to his offspring.

With respect to the Slave Trade, the French government had agreed to admit a mutual right of search, if the punishment was to be made severe.—The American Government had formerly made the trade piracy, and now had admitted a mutual right of search; by which British ships might visit American as well as British ships concerned in the trade; but upon this condition, that British ships should be sent for condemnation to a British tribunal, and American ships to a tribunal of their own countrymen.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 10.—The ratification of the Treaty with Persia arrived at Erzerum on the 25th January.

The entrance of 4,000 Albanians into Constantinople, gave rise to the belief that something was in contemplation against the Jannissaries; but it seems the Albanians were only waiting for a favorable opportunity to embark.

CONGRESS.

Nothing of importance occurred in either House of Congress on Monday. The House of Representatives were engaged altogether in the discussion of Private Claims. In the Senate, the bill to amend the Judiciary System of the United States, occupied the whole day, and was finally ordered to be laid upon the table, with the amendments that had been made to it. The Tariff Bill was expected to be taken up in the Senate on Tuesday.

Mr. Hay, has replied, with great severity, to Mr. Lowrie, Mr. H. in the most emphatic manner, denies that Mr. Monroe said to have been received by him, and also denies that Gen. Jackson ever wrote such a letter. Mr. Hay has placed Mr. Lowrie in a most awkward predicament from which he will find it difficult to extricate himself.

It is generally believed, that the session will terminate about the 25th of next month—unless Congress should be kept together longer by the A. B. Investigation, there appearing to be a general disposition to put the finishing stroke to that affair before the adjournment.

George B. English, Esq. has arrived at Boston, in the brig Herald, from Smyrna. He left Constantinople on the 1st of Feb. Peace had been made between the Turks, Persians, and Russians. The Greeks continued to maintain their cause with spirit.

By a fast sailing vessel arrived at Baltimore from Rio de Janeiro, we learn that the Frigate United States, Commodore Hull, arrived at Rio on the 10th of February, and sailed on the 17th for the Pacific.

Pet. Rep. of 30th ult.

In the House of Representatives, local matters have been almost the only subjects under consideration. On Wednesday, the President communicated a message in relation to the claim of Dan. D. Tompkins, Vice President of the U. States, by which it appears that a very considerable sum is still due that patriotic citizen for advances made by him during the late war. The President is warm in his praise of Mr. Tompkins and we rejoice to perceive, that the govern-

ment at length intends doing justice to this much injured man.

lb. of 4th inst.

GAS LIGHTS.

Professor Olmsted of the University of North-Carolina, has ascertained that a fine illuminating gas may be obtained from cotton seed. The product of gas from a bushel of seed, is more than double the average product of the same quantity of New Castle Coal, and greatly exceeds that in illuminating power. It partakes of the purity and splendor of gas from oil, with which substance, indeed, this seed is known to abound.

The experiments already made induce the belief, that among all substances hitherto tried for gas illumination, this article will be found the most eligible, especially for our southern citizens, where cotton seed can be obtained at a very trifling expense; and the idea is suggested that this article may possibly become of considerable value for exportation. The vast quantity of seed, amounting to many millions of pounds, that annually accumulate in our cotton districts, forming a pile almost useless and sometimes noxious, would, it is thought, afford materials for illuminating every city in the United States.

It is expected, that Mr. Olmsted will shortly make public his experiments and scientific results on this subject.

Ral. Reg.

SMALL POX.

Some alarm has been excited here, in consequence of information, lately received, that this distressing malady was prevailing in two or three of our neighboring towns. We have taken some pains to investigate the subject, and feel persuaded that the alarm is measurably groundless. We know of no instance where the disease exists, nearer our city than the town of Oxford, in Granville county; and we have it from the best authority, that the most prompt and efficient measures have been adopted by the citizens of that place to arrest its spread.

West Carolinian.

New Orleans papers to 30th March have been received at New-York, by the ship Virginia. A meeting of the citizens of St. Francisville, was held on the 20th of March, for the purpose of nominating a President. The meeting was addressed by Wm. Tompson, Esq. after which it was resolved to support JOHN QUINCY ADAMS for President. Resolutions were brought forward nominating WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD and Gen. Jackson, for the same office, but they were rejected.

Amer. Beacon.

From the National Intelligencer, April 24.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Robert Campbell, of Genoa, to be Consul of the U. States at that place.

Richard R. Thomson, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the U. States at Canton.

Joseph Ridgeway, of New York to be Consul of the United States at the Island of St. Croix.

John M. Macpherson, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States at Maracaybo.

Charles Savage, of Kentucky, to be Consul of the United States at Guatemala.

George W. Slacum, of Alexandria, to be Consul of the United States at Buenos Ayres.

We understand that Lieut. W. A. WEAVER has been suspended by order of the Navy Department, in consequence of the questions which have arisen as to the correctness of his conduct, in the case between himself and the owners of the ship America; and that a formal investigation will be instituted on the return of the Franklin to the United States.

From the Charleston Courier, April 13.

FROM JAMAICA.

By the brig James Monroe, in 14 days from Kingston, Jamaica, we have received the journals of that Island to the 26th ult.

The United States ship John Adams, having on board Com. PORTER and his family arrived at Port Royal on 22d ult. The John Adams having parted company with the Sea Gull, steam galliot, on the 27th Feb. touched at the Island of Mona about the 14th ult. and cruized off Porto Rico for some days, in order to ascertain if any piratical vessels were lurking in that neighborhood. None were found. The John Adams was to proceed to Key West to join our squadron on that station.

In announcing the appointment of two Bishops to the West India Islands, one of the Kingston editors says, that they are more in want of a portion of the physical Church militant—his Majesty's 77th regiment.

A letter, received in Washington city from Natchez, of the 15th March, announces the death of Lieut. GUION, of the Army of the United States, a most promising young officer, who was shot through the heart, in a duel, about that date.

U. S. SHIP FRANKLIN.

A letter from Captain Gardner, of the U. S. ship Franklin, states, that the small pox continued to prevail on board, and that several of the crew had died of that fatal disease.

Ev. Post.

THE GREEKS.

The amount of subscription to the Greek fund, in the United States, is said to exceed THIRTY SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Balt. Chronicle.

The lump of North-Carolina gold, which was left with Dr. Mitchell for inspection, is now at the shop of Mr. Ladd, watchmaker, 30 Wall-street, where the curious may see it. It is, as far as we recollect, the most remarkable specimen for size and apparent purity that we have ever seen.

N. Y. American.

The Marquis LA FAYETTE has lost his election to the new French Parliament by a considerable majority. The ministerial influence appears to be irresistible. As the political duties of the Marquis in France have ceased, he is now at liberty to accept the invitation to visit the United States—and our countrymen will probably have the pleasure of welcoming to our shores this friend and hero of our revolution and favorite of Washington.—Pallad.

In a late debate in the British House of Commons, Mr. Brougham alluded to the last annual Message of the President of the United States, and said, "that sir, is a manly and intelligible speech; that document describes the policy of a wise government in a manner worthy of a free and independent people. May no mean jealousy prevent us from following where it might have been our praise to lead; and, as they have the glory, let us have our share of the advantage; let us join a kindred people; let us hold to free institutions; let us aid other freemen, who, for Liberty's sake, seek to put bounds to that league of despots, who, after subduing all other freemen, would certainly attempt to conquer us!"

NORFOLK, APRIL 14.

The new arrangement for carrying the mail in steam boats between Baltimore and this place, is now in full operation. The steam boat Norfolk arrived yesterday morning with two days' regular mails from the North and East, which by the old route would not be received till this day and tomorrow. To explain the advantages of this arrangement more fully,—we now receive on Tuesday mornings, letters & papers mailed at Baltimore the preceding day; at Philadelphia and New York on Saturday, and at Boston on Thursdays—two days in anticipation of the old route. We question whether the facilities of correspondence which this arrangement affords, are excelled in this or any other country. Besides the mails for this place, the capacious portmanteau in which they were contained, was well stowed with those for the numerous Post offices on, and connected with, the route from Norfolk to Fayetteville; in the upper part of S. Carolina and Georgia; in Alabama, &c. all of which will be delivered earlier than by the old arrangement.

Nor. Her.

The time has now evidently arrived, when the friends of Crawford, in this state, desparing of his success, must fix their attention on some other candidate. The regular and irresistible march of truth has clearly shown to the most sceptical, that Crawford must, under any circumstances, be in a small minority.

Geo. Pat.

DIED.—On Monday last at his residence 5 miles from this place, Mr. Israel Harding, at an advanced age.—Mr. H. was one of those, who, bravely faced the foe in our Revolutionary struggle; and after achieving the Independence of his country, enjoying for many years the fruits of his valour, and rearing a respectable family of children, has in peace departed to his reward.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the late BILLARD TABLE and the Bar Room annexed thereto, are hereby notified that unless they settle the same without delay, their accounts will be put into the hands of an officer for collection.

May 7, 1824—3411

Ship News.

Arrived since our last.
Schr. Eagle, Taylor, Philadelphia,
" Roxanna, Prouty, to John S. Brickle,
" Economy, Done, to T. Island,
" Two Brothers, Baker, to Richard Grist,
" Curlew, Donus, Boston,
Cleared.
Schr. Sam Simpson, Cruthers, Philad.
N. Y. by E. & A. Taft

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

ARTICLES	Per	D.C.	D.C.	Remarks
Bacon	lb.	18	22	nom.
Butter	lb.	30	33	nom.
Bees Wax	lb.	60	60	nom.
Brandy, French	gal.	1 80	2	dull sales
Apple	60			
Peach				
Corn	bush	30	35	sales
Cotton	lb.	11	13	sales
Coffee	lb.	25	25	nominal
Candles	lb.	18	14	nominal
Flaxseed	bush	12	14	sales
Flour	50 ft.	6	5	sales
Gro. Holland	gal.	1 25	1 50	nominal
Glass 10 by 12	60 ft.	4 50	5	sales
Iron, country bar	lb.	5	5 50	steady
Lumber, Flooring	12	5	5	dull
Inch boards	M.	8	8	dull
Scantling	1 50	1 75	1 75	sales
Shingles 22 inch	16	7	9	nom.
Staves W O hhd	7	8	8	nom.
R.O. do.	16	18	18	dull
W.O. bbl.	lb.	7	9	nom.
Head, W.O. hhd	lb.	7	9	nom.
Lead, bar	3 50	4 50		
ground in oil keg	lb.	30		
Leather, sole	side	3 75	4	
upper	bush	40		
Meal	gal.	26	30	
Molasses	1 25	40	51	
Oil, Linseed	40			
Fish	1 30	1 35	dull	
Naval Stores Tar	1 10	1 40		
Pitch	2 25	2 30	sales	
Rosin	gal.	45	50	nominal
Turpentine	18	14		
do. Spirits	50			
Pork, mess (N.Y.)	50			
prime	40	42		
green	40	42		
Peas, Black eyed	gal.	90	dull	
Red	70	75	sales	
Rum, Jamaica	40	42	sales	
W. I.	55	60	sales	
American	18	20	sales	
Salt, Allum	16	18	sales	
Fine	16	18	sales	
Sugar, Loaf	10	15	dull	
Lump	2 25	1 60	1 75	dull
Brown	1 60	2	sales	
Steel, Blistered	40	45		
German	1	1	nom	
Tallow				
Tobacco Manufac.				
Leaf				
Wine, Madeira				
Teneriffe				
Sherry				
Whiskey				
Wheat				

THE Subscriber has been appointed by the Commissioners of the Town to receive the lists of taxable town property the present year and will attend generally at his Store until the 1st of June for the purpose of receiving them. Those who do not hand in their lists by that time, will incur the penalty of a two-fold tax.

RICHARD GRIST.

May 5th, 1824.—li

Notice.



THE SUBSCRIBER JOSEPH S. HOMES, has again retired—He will retire from Washington to a Store lately occupied by Messrs. E. & A. Taft at Dioxons' Landing on Tar River, where he will have a complete assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &c.—All those who will favour him with their custom, will find him selling at his old prices, and with his wonted politeness ready to serve his customers—his thanks to those who have favoured him with their custom during his stay in Washington, where his unparalleled politeness astonished all persons—Those who may feel disposed to call at his Store in Pitt County as above, will, I doubt not, be pleased, and find it to their advantage to call again—all persons, however, are requested to call and judge for themselves.

CASH given for Naval Stores and other Country Produce.

J. S. HOMES

Public Notice is hereby given,

That property lying and being in the Counties of Beaufort, Pitt and Edgecombe, in the third collection district of this State, belonging to the following persons, was sold for payment of the Direct Tax of the years 1815 & 1816 and purchased by the United States—That by Act of Congress the time for redeeming the same has been extended until the 3d of March, 1825.—Those interested will do well to attend to this Notice. The subscriber is authorised to receive monies for the redemption of the property and give receipts. For convenience of examination the names for the two years are arranged alphabetically.

RICHARD GRIST,

Executor of Slade Pearce late Collector &c.

Washington, 4th May, 1824.

TAX OF 1815.

A.—John Adams, Beaufort county.	Stephen Howard, do.
William Adams, do.	Elizabeth Hagens, Pitt County.
B.—John Bunton, Edgecombe county.	Susanna Harris, do.
William Bell, do.	John H. Howard, Beaufort do.
John Brooks, Pitt County.	Whitwell Hudnall, do.
Joseph Boyd, do.	J.—Isaac Jackson, Edgecombe do.
Edward Bonner, Beaufort County.	William Jones, do.
Frederick Brooks, do.	Thomas Joiner, Pitt County.
Morgan Buck, do.	Isaac Joiner, do.
Geo. C. Burbage, do.	James Jasper, Beaufort do.
C.—Nancy Carlisle, Edgecombe County.	K.—John Kelly, do.
Thomas Cobb, do.	L.—Henry Lancaster, Edgecombe do.
John R. Carey, do.	M.—Simpson Meeks, Pitt do.
Samuel Cherry, Pitt County.	Micajah Mixon, Beaufort do.
William Cannon, do.	Richard McKeel, do.
Sam'l Chauncey, jr. Beaufort County	Thos. McMahon, do.
Jacob Cole, do.	Wm. McPheeters, do.
Miles Chauncey, do.	Willoughby Moore, do.
Thos. A. Cabarrus, do.	O.—Henry Ormand's hrs. do.
John Campario, do.	P.—Richard Peel, Edgecombe do.
D.—Samuel Dowlin, Edgecombe County.	William Potter, Beaufort do.
Terrence Delany 2, Beaufort do.	R.—Paul Randolph, Edgecombe do.
Thomas Deal, do.	S.—Jordan Shepherd, Pitt do.
Howell Downs, do.	Henry Selby's estate, Beaufort do.
E.—John Evans 2, Edgecombe County.	Henry Scott, do.
G.—Benjamin Gay, Pitt County.	T.—Theophilus Thomas, Edgecombe do.
John W. Guthrie, Beaufort County.	W.—Wm. Wainwright, Pitt do.
H.—Elizabeth Hammond, Edgecombe do.	Dempsey Williams, Beaufort do.
Richard Hackett, do.	

TAX OF 1816.

A.—Shadrack P. Allen, Pitt County.	K.—Ormand Knox, Pitt do.
Abner Adams, do.	David Kennedy, do.
Henry Albritton, do.	Samuel Knight, jr. do.
B.—Eliza Bullock, do.	Samuel Knight, sen. do.
John H. Bailey, Edgecombe do.	William King, do.
Person Bell, do.	L.—Crandle Little, do.
John Bentson, do.	Sarah Little, do.
Moses Baker, do.	Edward Little, Edgecombe do.
Wm. G. Boyd, Beaufort do.	M.—William Mooring, Pitt do.
C.—Richmond Cobb, Pitt do.	Simpson Meeks, do.
Sarah Cannon, do.	Richard Mayo, do.
Shadrack A. Cannon's estate, do.	Michael Manning, do.
Wm. J. Cannon, do.	Wm. Mill's heirs, do.
Dennis Cannon, do.	Thos. Mills, son of Wm. do.
John Cannon, do.	Frederick Mills, sen. do.
John R. Carey, Edgecombe do.	Susanna Mills, do.
Sam'l Cherry's estate, do.	Moses Moore, do.
John Campario, Beaufort do.	Nathan Mayo, Edgecombe do.
Jane Congleton's estate, do.	Thomas Moore, do.
D.—John Davis, do.	McIlvan's heirs, Pitt do.
Daniel Duvall, do.	N.—William Norris, do.
Howell Downs, Edgecombe do.	P.—Stephen Pugh, do.
Samuel Dowlin, do.	William Pugh, do.
E.—Aaron Emery, Pitt do.	Joel Partrick, do.
Thomas Eboren, Beaufort do.	Roderick Powell, do.
F.—John Fleming, jr. Pitt do.	Enice Page, do.
Asiel Farmer, Edgecombe do.	Zilpha Parker, Edgecombe do.
Sarah Fullerton, Beaufort do.	Richard Peel, do.
H.—Elizabeth Hagens, Pitt do.	Joshua Purser, Beaufort do.
Susanna Harris, do.	R.—John Robson, Pitt do.
Thomas Hardie, do.	Drury Rodgers jr. do.
Lizzy Hammond, Edgecombe do.	Reuben Harper, Edgecombe do.
Jesse Holland's hrs. do.	Paul Randolph, do.
Wm. Howell, do.	S.—Adiment Slaughter, Pitt do.
Elijah Hopkins, do.	Mary Smith, do.
Michael Hardy, jr. do.	John Smith, do.
James Holland, do.	Cannon Smith's estate do.
William S. Homes, Beaufort do.	Henry Selby's estate, Beaufort do.
Cullen Hudnall, do.	T.—Enoch Tison, Pitt do.
J.—William Jordan, Pitt do.	Jacob Turner, do.
Nancy James, do.	Theo's Thomas, Edgecombe do.
David S. Jones, do.	Micajah Thomas, do.
Isaac Jackson, Edgecombe do.	V.—Had Van Noorden, Pitt do.
	W.—Margaret Woodley, Beaufort do.

FOR SALE,

3 Bbls. Sugar,
1 Hhd. Molasses,
A few trunks of Gentlemen's & Ladies' Shoes, and Gentlemen's Boots,
A quantity of Soap & Candles (in boxes)
A few kegs of Verdigrise,
" " White Lead in oil,
1 box of No. 10 Cotton Cards,
A few bladders of Putty,
Apply to

N. J. OLIVER.

April 30—3440

Whiskey, Herrings, &c.

10 Bbls. choice Rye Whiskey,
30 " first quality New Inlet Herrings for family use, cut & whole.

100 " Peas.
For sale low for Cash, by applying to THOS. A. DEMILL.

ALSO,

A constant supply of fresh ground Corn MEAL, &c.

April 23, if 139

BLANK WARRANTS,

On good paper and well executed, for sale at this office.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE Fire Insurance Company.

THE whole of the Capital Stock of this Company having been paid—The President and directors now confidently offer to their fellow citizens throughout the United States, the means of a Full Indemnity against loss or damage by FIRE, which frequently in an unexpected moment, involves in destruction, the earnings of a whole life of industry and frugality, and reduces the independent and industrious, with their families to poverty and distress.

The Company is disposed to make insurance in the Southern States, on terms as liberal as any respectable and substantial Company in this country:—On Dwelling Houses, Ware Houses, and Buildings generally; on Merchandize, Furniture & personal property of every description;—and also on Mills & Manufactories to a moderate amount, provided they are in good order and well managed. Applications for Insurance, must be made in writing (addressed to the President, New-York) and specify the construction and materials of the building to be insured, or containing the property to be insured; by whom occupied—for what purpose, and how situated with respect to other buildings—whether any manufactory is carried on within or about it, and in case of good and merchandize, whether or not they are of the description denominated hazardous, or extra hazardous.

The following articles are considered not hazardous, to wit, Such as are usually kept in Dry Good Stores, including also Household Furniture and Linen, Cotton in Bales, Coffee, Sugar, Flour, Indigo, Rice, Teas, Spices, Paints and Grain.

The following are considered hazardous, and are subject to a small additional premium, to wit, Booksellers, Chair makers, Churns, Glass and Earthenware, (not the small assortment usually contained in Country Stores) Flax, Jewellers, Stock, Oil, Pitch, Turpentine, Tar, Ship Chandlery, Spirituous Liquors, Tavern Keepers, Tobacco Manufactories, Sail Makers.

The following Trades and Occupations & Goods, are considered extra hazardous, Druggists & Apothecaries, Coach Makers, Carpenters, Cabinet Makers, Coopers, Dyers, Soap Boilers, Tallow Chandlers, & all manufactories using Fire Heat.—Bakeries, Breweries, Book Binders, Distilleries, Fulling Mills, Grist Mills, Malt Houses, Paper Mills, Printing Offices, Saw Mills, are considered special risques.

Country Houses standing detached from other buildings are insured on very modes rate terms, as are Barns, and Out House—generally.

The following form of an application is respectfully recommended.

I A. B. wish Insurance on my house (or goods not hazardous, hazardous, or extra hazardous, as the case may be) as described in the following ground plan or map of the premises, A two story framed dwelling House, shingle or tile, or slate roof, cellar with stone walls, two chimneys, 1st floor two rooms and a pantry, 2d floor the same—garret, not finished (or filled with brick) situate in the town of — County of — State of — on the easterly side of — Street, between second and third streets—On the north side of my building there is a two story frame building distant — feet, and on the south side a Bakery distant — feet.

THOMAS R. MERCEIN, President.

Directors—

A. H. Van Bokkelen, John B. Yates,
B. P. Melick, W. B. Lawrence,
Isaac Collins, James Mapes,
Wm. Weyman, L. Van Nostrand,
John C. Morrison, Henry F. Rogers,
Israel Corse, Harvey Weed,
Thos. Darling, David Kimberly, Jr.
(Kimberly & Waring)

James Buffington

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to his customers and a generous public for the liberal encouragement bestowed on him since his residence here. He takes this method to inform those concerned that in the course of the ensuing month (May), he purposes leaving Washington for the north, those therefore, indebted to him, are requested to make payment, and those having claims, will please present them.

He has now on hand,

At his Shop, next door west of Mr. Edward Quin's Store, main-street, a quantity of Ladies', Gentlemen's & Children's

SHOES,

Also—In great variety, LADIES' STRAW AND LEGHORN FLATS,

All of which, will be put at the lowest prices. April 30. 3440

POETRY.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

LINES.

Composed on reading an excellent Sermon, delivered before the Boston Baptist Foreign Mission Society, by the Rev. Mr. Wayland.

"The field's the world!" sublime the thought;
Still more sublime, the field is bought,
The price is paid, conveyance giv'n,
The bond is seal'd, and seal'd in Heav'n.

This world's a waste, where screams the Owl,
Where satyrs dance, where dragons prow,
A barren clime, of noxious breath,
A vale of woe, a vale of death.

Yet Sharon's rose shall blossom here,
The tree of life this desert cheer;
A thousand fold the valleys yield,
And golden harvests bless the field.

Go, Herald, go, this land explore,
Range the wide world from shore to shore;
The ground you tread is bought with blood—
A hallow'd field—the field of God.

Fly, Seraphs, fly; the theme requires
An Angel's touch, on heavenly lyres;
High chant His praise, whose life was paid
A ransom for the world he made.
Albany, March, 1824.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Cincinnati Emporium.

THE TEA TABLE.

"Well sir, I can take care of myself," said Julia Pellew, to her husband, as they were taking their tea together in their little parlour, one delightful summer evening. Just at this moment, and while the words were yet on her tongue, the door opened, and Miss Polly Gaw entered the room on one of her afternoon visits. Julia could not avoid coloring up a little at this sudden intrusion; for this young lady's visits were always intrusive, and Miss Gaw evidently saw, or suspected, she had dropped in at a moment when her company was not the most desirable. However, she got herself seated, and entertained her good neighbor with a long history of the home concerns of every family in the neighborhood, about three hours long. There was a minute account of Mrs. D's party, with a list of all who were not invited, among whom she was most careful to remind that she, Julia, was one; then the progress of the courtships in the country; the domestic squabbles of her acquaintances; the scandals of the week; the motions of the old widower on the Appleby farm, betokening an approaching union, with the squire's daughter, and who were jealous there at; and a hundred other topics, equally interesting and profitable, were all spread out on the carpet.

Mr. Pellew had made his escape soon from the table, and Miss Polly did not fail to comment largely on the savage unsociability of husbands, insisting that they were as restless and unhappy in the noose as caged up tigers; and instancing how gay and young, and spruce they immediately became, on losing their wives, kindly, and most sympathetically adding, "if you were to drop off, my dear Julia, Mr. Pellew would, in ten days, be the most gallant and agreeable man in the village." After enjoying herself, and entertaining herself, and entertaining Julia thus delightfully, until it began to grow late, she gathered up her knitting, and sailed on to make

Mr. and Mrs. Pellew were young, had been married but about a year, and were mutually as happy in their union, as love and virtue, and similar tastes and dispositions could make them. He was engaged in a business which, with industry and good management, yielded him a good living; he had embarked in it however, without capital of his own, but Julia had a considerable amount of property, which, though the principal was not under his control, was a basis upon which her husband was enabled to gain the credit necessary in his business, and he had done so. This amiable family had numerous relatives and acquaintances; were looked upon by the good and sensible part of the neighborhood, as patterns of virtue, and were generally much beloved and admired.

The visit of their friend, Miss Polly, was forgotten in a day or two; but things began, before long, to wear rather a strange aspect. Time after time, Mrs. Pellew observed that her visitors, who began to be much more numerous than before, put on long faces, and in a condoling strain, lectured on the trials of the marriage state, the necessity of forbearance, and of Christian patience, mingled with sundry hints about the sovereign rights of the sex, and the best method of managing unruly husbands, with now and then a kind of half expressed sympathetic pity for her. She could not, for her life, understand what all this meant—and attributed it to every cause but the right one.

Nor was Mr. Pellew to escape this new, and, to him, unaccountable change of the current feeling among his neighbors towards them. The first symptom he saw

was a shyness and coldness on the part of his wife's relatives,—some of them even refused to speak to him.—The female part of his acquaintance scolded at him; and what was worse, he thought his customers began to neglect him. Day by day, things grew worse—at last his creditors began to push—he was alarmed—he had never before been asked for money, his credit had been perfect—he wondered and waited for the issue—it came, in half a dozen prosecutions, judgments and executions.

It was now time to rouse up. As things were in progress, he appeared to be in utter surprise, and to view them with perfect incredulity not being willing to believe scarcely the evidence of his senses. Now, he demanded the cause of this strange treatment; and, with some difficulty, ascertained that it arose from the separation about to take place between him and his wife! and the cruel manner in which he had used her! He demanded the author of the story, and was referred to an old gentleman, who had told his informer; the old man gave his wife; his wife her neighbor's wife; and so the tale might be traced down, through about five and twenty months, growing rather less at every step, until it came to Miss Polly Gaw; she had affirmed that she overheard Mr. Pellew and his wife engaged in a violent quarrel, and even heard a distinct affirmation on her part that she would leave him.

Mr. Pellew now hit upon an excellent expedient to bring matters to a close at once. He invited all such of his and his wife's relatives, his neighbors, his creditors, &c. as were within his reach, to meet at his house, on business of the utmost importance. About twenty assembled, among them Miss Gaw, and half a dozen or more of the principal mouth-pieces in the village. He then stated to them his business; recounted to them the stories he had heard; traced them all down to their origin, and demanded of Miss Polly her reasons for the report she had raised.—Cornered up so unexpectedly and suddenly, she candidly confessed, that the only foundation for what she had said, was, that on the afternoon she had paid the visit first mentioned, she had heard, as she entered, Mrs. Pellew say, 'Well, Sir, I can take care of myself.' And she wished to know if Julia Pellew would deny this. Julia replied she would not—she had barbecued a pair of fine fat quails for her husband's supper, and had been helping him to a choice bit—he had pressed her to keep it herself, saying she was too kind; and she did, on the occasion, utter the offensive words, 'Well, Sir, I will take care of myself.'

A burst of astonishment succeeded, Miss Gaw ran out of the room like a woman who had lost her senses. The worthy couple received the congratulations of the honest people present; and though the knaves shook their heads, and pretended to be mighty glad the truth had come out, it was with a grace that but half concealed their sorrow.—Thereafter not a syllable was ever lisped about the before much-talked of separation.

But thus it is, gentle reader, that one half the tea table stories originate; and who would think there were still as many ready to believe them and trumpet them about, as there were in Alesbury, in Molly Gaw's time!

RELIGIOUS.

From Zion's Herald.

Remarks, on the Importance of Separating from the World.

II. CORINTHIANS, VI. 18.

"Wherefore come ye out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord; and touch not the unclean thing; and I will receive you, and will be a father unto you; and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty."

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

As the reasons are strong for Christian professors to separate from the world, they are equally so for the separation of their children.—When the Church first took its march from Egypt, the parents took their offspring with them.—Pharaoh would have let them go before he did, had they been willing to leave their children; wisely calculating that if the children were left, the parents would return: and it is usually so now; if parents set out on pilgrimage, but leave their children in the company and customs of the world, they soon return, at least in their affections, to the world again. Not only from Egypt, but in all their movements, children went with their parents, and even in their blessings and curses they were not separated. It is true, Ezekiel teaches us that a good child shall not die for a wicked father's sin; but this has no relation to the duty of parents leading their children from the world; nor does it prove but what they are generally of one character, and so rejoice or mourn together. As

men, women, and children were baptized unto Moses in the cloud and in the sea, so, at the beginning of the gospel, all the land of Judea, that is, old and young, were baptized of John in Jordan, confessing their sins; such as were capable, confessing for themselves and for such as were incapable, if they had any such under their care. Also, when the gospel came to the head of a family, and was received, the whole body or members were effected by it. So was St. Paul's instruction to the jailor. Do you believe, and you and your house will be saved: if you have the true faith of Abraham, you will begin, immediately, to teach your children what you have found; and God will attend the word, and they will believe, and thus united with your parental authority, will lead them out of spiritual destruction with you; and such as are not old enough to go by faith without leading, you must lead; and such as cannot go at all, for want of age, you must carry in the arms of your faith: you will not need to ask them whether they will go or no; for your will and authority are to answer for that, as though you had just waked up and found the house on fire over the heads of your slumbering family. This must have been the sum of Paul's preaching to the jailor, and the effect answered thereto, for he believed in God, and rejoiced with all his house: and he and all his were baptized straightway—Acts 16. 25. [He was baptized and his house because they were his.] Thus the jailor and his family came out of bondage, and put on the Christian seal together; and set their faces for another country, that is, a heavenly. The same kind of gospel, with the same effect, came to Crispus the Chief Ruler; [Acts 18. 8.] as it had done before to the house of Lydia. [Acts 16. 15.] and in the single book of Acts there are seven or eight instances of similar household religion. This kind of gospel, with its effects, was nothing strained or unnatural to the Jewish builders of the gospel church, who were taught, uniformly by their Great master, that no new vine was now planted, but that all true believers were grafted in the Jewish,—their own Olive, and with them partook of its sap and fatness: that the vineyard, taken from the main body of the Jews, for misimprovement, was the one they were to cultivate. But for parents to leave out their children to perish, while they entered the ark; not allowing them the covenant blessings or gospel ordinances of which they themselves partook, would have been a new kind of religion, neither preached to him, nor seen by him, nor deserted by the kings and prophets of that holy church.

This gospel ground is the only true and proper ground of parents separating their children with themselves from the world: for, if they are not to be benefited by their faith and instruction, they ought to be controlled by their authority; and if children cannot dwell with their parents in the gospel kingdom, their parents ought not to separate them from the kingdom of darkness: but this being given, let parents allow their children in no company nor practices, which they think inconsistent with piety in themselves: let them do it in every thing, and that in the utmost decision of mind, as to dress, diversion, food or company; and let no parent imagine that this will hinder their children's real love or respect for them;—by indulgence, children may be pleased with their parents for a while, and commend them much in opposition to such as are more rigid; while their real love and respect dwindle all the time; and when the trial comes, they will soon discover by their practices, on what ground their attachment was built.

Now, let the above sentiments be firmly believed, and carefully reduced to practice: let parents look upon their children as Abraham did, as heirs of the same blessing with themselves; let them openly separate them from all the heathen world by holy baptism, as the children are said to be holy; [1. Cor. 7. 17.]—let them teach them as soon as they are capable of hearing, the nature and use of their baptism—let them show them their proper devotion to God and their sacred birthright, and the consequences of despising it like profane Esau;—let them restrain them from all sinful amusements—all which do not tend to true gospel enjoyments, and then carefully explain to them the superior enjoyments of the Christian Religion; and back the whole with a fair, real, believing description of the fearful torments that are certain to close a life of sinful diversions;—let this be done daily and diligently, with a gospel faith, and with a continual watching and expectation of seeing the good seed ripen under the divine blessing, and by that powerful grace which always attends on such means, and how soon the character of the Christian world will be changed. O

that this latter day of glory may soon come, when all shall know the Lord, from the least even unto the greatest.

ALEPH.

From Zion's Herald.

ANECDOTE.

A lady in company with Mr. —, was admiring a man of talents. "Marian," said he, "I am glad you never saw the devil." "Why?" said she: "Because, (answered Mr. —) he has greater talents than all the ministers in the world: I am fearful, if you were to see him, you would fall in love with him; as you seem to regard talents without the power. Pray do not be led away by the sound of talents. Let the ministry under which Providence has placed you, never be wilfully deserted through the influence of novelty;—there dwell, and pray fervently, that God would send the power, and occupy the place of talents, that it may prove to you increasingly edifying, consolatory and instructing."

J. W. of D.

AGRICULTURAL.

MILLET.

Millet should be sown about the middle of May. No other grass will produce so much green fodder. It ought not to be suffered to ripen, because the stalks will be hard, but should be cut before the seeds are perfectly ripe—after drying, it should be set up in small bundles, for a day or two, in the sun, and the sap in the stalks will ripen the seeds—which, when ground and bolted, the flour, raised with yeast, makes admirable cakes, and when made into mush and fried, it is superior to fried corn mush.

Millet, ground into meal, is the best substitute for chocolate—it has been pretty thoroughly tried, by many of the most respectable families in Virginia and Maryland, and all concur in bestowing on it high commendations. Three bushels of millet produce one hundred pounds of flour, and much offal. Mixed with wheat or rye flour, it makes good bread; but of itself (like corn meal) it will not knead into good dough.

If millet were commonly sown, it would become the food of working horses and cattle. Its superiority over oats is evident, and its equality with corn is, after some favorable experiments, firmly believed.

Superiority of millet over oats, to cover fallows, preceding wheat—Say 30 bushels of oats per acre, at 35 pounds per bushel, 1050 pounds, a great average weight. Say 30 bushels of millet per acre, at 55 pounds per bushel, 1650 pounds, the most common weight. Balance, 600 pounds in favour of millet.

The millet grows from five and a half to six feet high, and will generally produce four tons of hay per acre. Horses and horned cattle prefer it to timothy. Half a bushel is the seed for an acre.

From the American Farmer.

BOTTS IN HORSES.

Infallible and simple means of preventing.

Morrisiana, March, 23d. 1824.

DEAR SIR—The following observations, if you think of sufficient importance, you may give a place in your paper, as I see the subject incidentally mentioned in one of your papers, on the botts in horses. I knew a farmer of forty years experience, who told me that he never lost a horse with botts, and he was one of the most extensive breeders in this county. His practice was always to give his horses, particularly while in the stable, an handful of salt once a week, to each horse. This practice I have followed on my farm for twenty years, and I never saw one of my horses afflicted by botts. I am also a considerable breeder, Yours, respectfully,

JAMES MORRIS.

Mr. G's famous Buns—One pound and an half of flour, (a quarter pound left to sift in last) and a half pound of butter cut up fine together; then add four eggs, beat to a high froth, four tea cups full of milk, half a wine glass of brandy, wine, and rose water each, and one wine glass of yeast; stir it altogether with a knife, and add a half a pound of sugar, then sift in the quarter of a pound of flour, and when the lumps are all beat fine, set them to rise in the pans they are to be baked. This quantity will make four square pans full.

Strayed.

ON Friday the 23d inst. from the Subscriber, a small Mare entirely black, with the exception of a speck of white on the back part of the thigh, and another on her nose—She was last seen on the road leading from Washington to Bath, about 5 miles from the former. A suitable reward will be given any person who will deliver said Mare to the subscriber or to Mr. Eli Hoyt, Washington, who will reward them.

JAMES SWANNER.

Tranter's Creek, April 29.

19d